FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MILEA ANNOUNCES CEAUSESCU SPENDING CUTS PROPOSAL

LD171508 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, July 17 (TANJUG) -- Romania urges detente and a stop to the deployment of U.S. missiles and Soviet counter weapons and, the resumption of talks between the two superpowers, Col.-Gen. Vasile Milea, Romanian Army chief of staff, said in an interview to the Yugoslav weekly DANAS. A constructive dialogue between the blocs, as urged by Romania, is needed to reach an agreement which would serve as a basis for removing all nuclear arms from Europe, Gen. Milea said. Milea repeated Romanian President Ceausescu's opinion that reaching such an agreement is Europe's primary task if it is to avoid nuclear destruction.

Emphasizing that Romania also urges a simultaneous dissolution of the NATO and Warsaw Treaties, Gen. Milea believes that the first step would be the establishment of the strongest possible negotiating channels through which demilitarization could be initiated.

He also announced that President Ceausescu has proposed that member-countries of both treaties, by mutual consent, gradually bring down military spendings by 1985 to the 1982 level minus 20 percent.

Gen. Milea reiterated Romania's stand which calls for expanding the talks on medium-range missiles to include all European states.

The Romanian Government also believes that, in principle, there should be no conditions restricting future talks on banning space weapons.

"I wish to stress that there are no and never were any nuclear missiles in Romania," Gen. Milea said. Although Romanian technology is capable of producing the atom bomb without outside assistance, the Romanian Army chief of staff repeated that his country opposes production of such weapons.

In conclusion, Gen. Milea set out that Romania is consistently striving for a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation, without any foreign military bases. "We uphold the creation of such zones also in northern and central Europe as well as in other parts of the world", Gen. Milea said at the end of his interview with the weekly DANAS.

ROMANIA URGES MORE DYNAMIC, CONCRETE GENEVA TALKS

AU171939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 17/7/1984 -- During the Geneva conference on disarmament debates on prevention of the risk of nuclear war, the Romanian delegation presented, in the spirit of the mandate entrusted by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the peace ideas and initiatives of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the actions and concrete proposals issued on many occasions for halting the arms race, the nuclear race in particular, in view of safeguarding mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. The Romanian delegation proposed freezing of the nuclear arsenals, a halt to nuclear-weapon research and tests, prevention of an arms race in the outer space as well as a number of concrete measures meant to ban the use of the nuclear weapons and prevent an accidental nuclear war, errors or technical failures.

The Romanian delegation called the members of the Geneva conference once more to make the negotiations more dynamic and concrete, reminding them the responsibility of this body not only before the UN General Assembly but also before the world public opinion, before the people in the world.

REAGAN PLAYS 'LORD GOD' IN LATEST SPEECH

AU171509 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 17 Jul 84

["Demagogy and Threats" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Comment by Mr Alfred Krispin:

We must take Mr Reagan seriously becuase he is now steering the Western superforce with a huge destructive potential. But no matter how hard we try to see a responsible statesman in him, we always fail because the President himself, trying to strike the pose of an all-powerful judge of the world, only succeeds to appear as a cheap demagogue. His play-acting in the White House last night proclaiming this year's "Week of Oppressed Peoples" came only to strengthen this impression.

Naturally, there are still oppressed peoples in the world. But the merit of the very United States for this fact is not little. Is it necessary to bring back to memory El Salvador, Namibia, Guatemala, the South African Republic -- all of them countries in which the very Reagan government protects the oppression.

But for the U.S. President the oppressed and enslaved peoples were...those in the socialist states. Mr Reagan is accusing the communist rule in the socialist states of placing itself above God. But doesn't he himself realize that in actual fact he is after putting himself in Lord God's shoes dictating our way of life, for which he stole the hearts of the audience consisting of backsliders of the scum of the socialist societies gathered especially for the festive occasion. We shall, naturally, not consider Mr Reagan's orders and will continue to organize our life in the way our peoples themselves deem it best for them.

But the U.S. President pours not only verbal torrents on us. He also threatens us that he will continue to send over subversive elements to sabotage us, to kill us from behind, to try to drag us back to the old order, and reproached the legislation in his own state for refusing to enact an increase of the CIA credits for this kind of operations. Well, in this case we should remind him, in all the earnestness such a threat demands, that the people's power can defend itself and more than one saboteur who has ever tried to put a spoke in the wheel of our development has ended up with his arms broken.

In recent months, nearing the presidential elections in the United States, Mr Reagan was impudent enough to state frequently that he favoured peace and wanted constructive talks with the socialist states.

But say, please, how can one talk to a person who once maintains he wants to live in harmony with you, and then says he will spare no effort to destroy you. This was exactly Mr Reagan's message of last night.

SFRY'S PLANINC BEGINS OFFICIAL 3-DAY VISIT

Arrives 17 July

LD170907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Sofia 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], arrived in Sofia this morning for an official 3-day friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Milka Planinc was welcomed by her host Grisha Filipov; Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Foreign Minister Khristo Khristov; Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. Ilija Djukic, SFRY ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, also welcomed her.

The Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks will begin this afternoon in the Bulgarian Council of Ministers building. It is expected that Milka Planinc and Grisha Filipov will discuss the international situation, especially Balkan cooperation, and bilateral relations. They will inform each other of the internal development of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and of problems accompanying this development.

Talks With Filipov

LD172014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Talks started in Sofia this afternoon between Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

The following are taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Mitko Calovski, member of the FEC and federal secretary for information; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metodi Smilevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Dragan Kontic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the FEC; and Dr Vladimir Pavicevic, director of the first department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The following are taking part on the Bulgarian side: Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Boyan Traykov, director general of BTA; Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Atanas Ginev, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

The talks are also attended by Ilija Djukic, Yugoslav ambassador to Bulgaria, and Stefan Traykov, Bulgarian ambassador to the SFRY.

Views are expected to be exchanged during the talks on the current international situation, with particular reference to the Balkans, and on the development of bilateral relations. It is thought that Milka Planinc and Grisha Filipov will brief each other on internal development in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

In accordance with the program of Milka Planinc's visit, Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks are expected to be continued in Varna on the 3d day of the Yugoslav premier's stay.

This afternoon, Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid homage to the great revolutionary. Tonight, after the first round of the talks, Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov will give a formal dinner in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the FEC.

Cordial, Open Atmosphere

LD172212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2127 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- In their talks today at the Palace of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria in Sofia, Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and her host Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on the current world situation and on bilateral cooperation. The talks were held in a cordial and open atmosphere and each side presented its views of the world situation today and its opinion on how the threats of its worsening could be removed.

Milka Planinc pointed out the responsibility of all the participants in international events and stressed that a return to detente was necessary. She paid particular attention to the development of the situation in Europe. The president of the FEC spoke at length about the support which Yugoslavia extends to the constructive negotiations by the two great powers, as well as to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Dealing with the activities of nonaligned countries and with their actions aimed at restoring the international situation to health, Milka Planinc pointed out the significance of the platform of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and stressed that this was the basis of the activity of Yugoslavia to preserve peace, reduce arms, and create understanding among states and peoples. She drew attention to the need to create favorable conditions for the introduction of a new economic order in the world. Milka Planinc's assessment is that until global negotiations begin everything should be done to overcome the exceptionally difficult economic position of developing countries which are deeply in debt.

Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov spoke, among other things, about Bulgarian support for actions launched to preserve peace and strengthen security in the world and in this context he also mentioned the Soviet initiatives in this direction.

The two sides presented their views about the particularly dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the world, such as the Middle East crisis, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the situation in the Caribbean, in southern Africa, and elsewhere. Particular concern was voiced about the fact that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict represents a potential threat of expanding the flame of war in that region.

Milka Planinc spoke at greater length about Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbors and put forward the Yugoslav concept of the development of relations with every neighboring country in particular, as well as the development of multilateral Balkan cooperation. She advocated comprehensive and broadest cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and added that Yugoslavia does not make such cooperation conditional on the existence of outstanding issues in relations between the two countries. The existence of outstanding issues does, however, act as a restrictive factor, she said.

Grisha Filipov, too, spoke in detail about intra-Balkan cooperation and in this context about the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. He stressed in particular that the proposal by Todor Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian party and state, about a meeting of Balkan leaders at which the idea of turning the Blakans into a zone free from nuclear weapons could be discussed, was receiving support. He said that efforts to realize this idea should be continued.

Today, in the first round of Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks, much time was devoted to the further development, expansion, and deepening of trade and economic cooperation by the two neighboring countries.

Milka Planinc and Grisha Filipov presented a whole series of ideas about industrial cooperation and specialization and pointed out that a number of proposals which would contribute to this cooperation should be prepared in a specific form. The Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks will be resumed tomorrow.

Official Dinner

AU172010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today gave an official dinner in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC. The dinner was attended by Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Stanish Bonev, members of the government, deputy ministers, and the officials accompanying the leader of the SFRY Government.

ZHIVKOV GREETS LAO PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

AU170810 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of Laos:

Dearest Comrade Souphanouvong, I am happy to congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of your 75th birthday on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf. Our people are well acquainted with your tireless efforts as one of the most outstanding leaders of the Lao people in their struggle for national independence and social progress, as well as with your contribution as a champion of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community member-countries. You are well known in our country as a defender of the concept of establishing relations of peace, stability, and good-neighbourliness in the Southeast Asian region.

It is with great satisfaction that I would like to point out your personal contribution to the consolidation and development of fraternal relations between our two countries, parties, and peoples in the spirit of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the LPDR.

On the occasion of your birthday, I ask you, dearest Comrade Souphanouvong, to accept my sincere wishes for vigorous health and longevity, for even greater successes in your work involving great responsibility and devoted to the Lao people's prosperity, to the cause of peace, deomcracy, and socialism.

ZHIVKOV EXHORTS YOUTH AT SPORTS FESTIVAL

AU171700 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[From the speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at the "closing" of the Sixth Republican Festival of Amateur Arts and Spartakiade on 15 July at the Sofia Vasil Levski Sports Stadium]

[Excerpts] The BCP and our society are devoting constant care to the many-sided development of young individuals, for an increasingly full implementation of their creative talent and gifts, for a harmonious mental and physical development of all young people in our country.

Your sports victories, the victories of your heroic sons, daughters, and grandchildren are filling the hearts of all Bulgarians with national pride, they are arousing respect and feelings of affection for Bulgaria in close and distant countries -- respect and friendly feelings for socialist Bulgaria!

The slogan "Sports for a peaceful world" is a lofty, humanitarian, and optimistic slogan. Only in an atmosphere of peace, under circumstances of peaceful coexistence, can sports develop and prosper. We consider sports and the Olympic ideas as a bridge of understanding and peace among peoples and youths. This is why we entirely support the decision of our athletes who stated their categorical "no" to the gross violation of the Olympic principles and to the distortion of the Olympic Charter. (stormy, prolonged applause) They said "No!" to violations and to the malicious, antisocialist, and anti-Bulgarian campaign that has poisoned the atmosphere of this year's Olympic games in Los Angeles and made the participation of our sports delegation impossible.

From this rostrum we once more declare as follows: The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as in the past, will in the future continue to contribute actively to the unity of the Olympic movement, to a closer connection between the humanitarian Olympic movement, to a closer connection between the humanitarian Olympic ideas and the peoples' ratural aspirations for peace, cooperation, and friendship. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Physical culture and sports mean health. Physical culture and sports give joy and pleasure. However, they also represent in their own way a manifestation of patriotic responsibility to our society and to our people.

Comrades, the tenets and decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the BCP National Conference represent an expanded program of daring, creative deeds. They represent a program that is facing our people with large-scale tasks and even greater demands.

How do these tasks apply to you, dear young friends?

These tasks imply the following for you: active participation in work, studies, and physical culture;

access to the arts, and a mastering of arts;

strong discipline and indomitable will in all your activities and initiatives;

striving to achieve world standards in all your achievements.

This, in my opinion, should be your worthy reaction to party instructions and decisions! (stormy applause)

This is how your worthy reaction should also be in regard to the present-day complicated and dangerous international situation. You know that the forces of imperialism are making desperate efforts to disrupt the existing military balance between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO to their own advantage, that they are trying to achieve military superiority over the socialist community, to force their own policy and their own interests upon other nations. They, the forces of reaction, are trying to push mankind toward war, a war that would mean thermonuclear annihilitation of our civilization and of all life on our planet.

Under the present circumstances of a tense and dangerous international situation, young friends, it is always necessary to be ready to protect the achievements of socialism; it is necessary to temper your spirit, to strengthen your will, and to invigorate your health.

It is necessary to mobilize the efforts of our youth in defending the cause of peace, in case of necessity, and in protecting the cause of communism. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Side by side with the Soviet youth, with the young people from the other socialist countries, side by side with all progressive young people on our planet, our Bulgarian youth are called upon to stand in the vanguard of the people's powerful antiwar front. (prolonged applause)

You should never forget this!

Peace must be rescued; peace must be consolidated!

We are struggling and we will struggle for peace; we are struggling and we will struggle against war -- for the sake of progress and for the happiness of our present and future generations!

ZHIVKOV WELCOMES YOUNG BULGARIANS FROM ABROAD

AU171849 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Letter from Todor Zhivkov to Sofia rally of young Bulgarians living abroad, read by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture on 15 July]

[Text] Dear children, adolescents, and young people, who have come from different countries to visit our beloved motherland:

It is a pleasure for me to welcome you with a cordial Bulgarian greeting to our country -- the dear fatherland of your parents and grandparents. I am glad that you -- their sons, daughters, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren in whose veins there is Bulgarian blood -- will become acquainted with the lives of Bulgarian children and young people, that you will listen to the language and breathe the air of this country, that you will admire the beauty of our motherland -- Bulgaria -- where your relatives, who cherish this country, were raised.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria thoroughly differs from that old Bulgaria of the power period which was the one of the poorest and most backward countries in Europe, whose population always lived in poverty, unemployment, and hopelessness. The majority of your ancestors had to seek their fortune abroad, not because they did not love their fatherland but because they were driven out of it by poverty, exploitation, difficult living conditions, and the lack of opportunity to develop their talents and implement their aspirations.

Contemporary Bulgaria is an advanced industrial-agrarian state developing under the conditions of a socialist social system. With the people's selfless efforts and under the leadership of the BCP, within only 40 years a modern industry has been built in our country; a mechanized and highly productive agriculture has developed; science, education, and culture have prospered; and great material and cultural well-being has been made available to our people. Everyone in our country is guaranteed the right to work, everyone is entitled to develop and use his talents and knowledge, everyone is entitled to free education and free medical treatment, and everyone has the opportunity to live in prosperity and to enjoy high cultural standards. In our country you will see well-developed villages, cities, and towns, you will visit large industrial plants and factories, and you will see fertile fields and modern health resorts. You will become convinced that everything in our country is accompanied for the benefit of man, for his happiness, and for the sake of his bright future.

Young people are considered an invaluable national resource in our country. They are our future successors in the struggle for the further comprehensive upsurge of our motherland. To them the party and the people's government are devoting all their care and attention, so that they may grow up healthy, so that they may develop as universally educated and harmoniously trained personalities, loyal to Bulgaria and to the cause of socialism, and so that they may expand their knowledge and talents in practical life. The educational system reform, which we are now implementing, is chiefly serving this goal. We love and appreciate the young people and are profoundly convinced that they will pursue the noble cause of their ancestors, that they will build up an even wealthier, an intellectually powerful and highly developed Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian youth, together with all our people, cherish and unrelentingly struggle for the protection of our most valuable asset -- peace. The "Banner of Peace" assembly and the numerous activities and events connected with it have become symbols of the bright and spontaneous aspirations of children, adolescents, and young people throughout the world to live in peace, happiness, and friendship, to grow up and develop according to the laws of beauty.

I wish, young friends, that you may be acquainted with our country, the dear homeland of your ancestors and parents. I wish that you may visit their native places, that you may become familiar with the Bulgarian people's life, with the lives of our children, adolescents, and young people. I wish that you yourselves may feel the sucesses of new Bulgaria, that you may become aware of the peaceful and happy lives of our people, of the brilliant future that our people are building.

I ask you to convey sincere greetings and best wishes to your relatives and friends, to tell them that Bulgaria has sincere, maternal feelings for them and that it is ready to accept them in its embrace whenever they wish to visit this country.

I wish you a pleasant and useful stay in our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON NATIONAL DAY

AU170739 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 13 Jul (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, on the occasion of his country's national day.

On this occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of the French Republic.

DIKKO ABDUCTION CALLED ANTI-NIGERIAN PROVOCATION

AU171308 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul 84 p 4

[CTK report followed by an "AL"-signed commentary: "A Transparent Provocation"]

[Text] London (CTK) -- The Nigerian Government has requested that Great Britain immediately recall Ambassador Hamilton Whyte from Lagos. Nigeria does not see any reason for his continued presence in Lagos at a time when the Nigerian ambassador to Great Britain was recalled from London for consultations.

The decision of the Nigerian Government comes as a response to the expulsion of two employees of the Nigerian Embassy from Great Britain and to the declaration of Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe that the Nigerian ambassador's return to London is "not desirable." The tension in relations between the two countries escalated a few days ago when the British authorities accused Nigeria of possible participation in the attempt to abduct Umaru Dikko, a former Nigerian minister of transport. London's position seems to be incomprehensible, as the British information media themselves have admitted that the abduction was feigned, involving the secret service of some Western states and Israel. The feigned abduction of U. Dikko, who while in office embezzled more than $1.25 million, and the subsequent events are only another hostile and provocative action against Nigeria. The United States, Great Britain, and other capitalist countries resent recent developments in this most populous African country. When on the last day of last year Nigeria got rid of Shehu Shagari's corrupt government, it embarked on the path of independence, especially independence of Western countries. It goes without saying that large capital, which virtually controlled Nigeria's economy and determined the country's political orientation, does not like this. To undermine the stability of the new government, big capital finds everything handy, including provocations such as the latest one involving the embezzler Dikko.

PRAGUE FACTORY WORKERS PROTEST TIGHTENED NORMS

AU171521 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 July on page 3 carries a 2,000-word Frantisek Zdobina article entitled "Thirty-Two Signatures Against Norms." The article deals with a petition carrying 32 signatures of employees of the TOS Enterprise in Prague-Hostivar that was recently addressed to "higher party bodies." In their petition, the workers complained about the announcement of their norm-setter that in connection with the "first stage of raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system" all performance norms would be indiscriminately "tightened by roughly 30 percent." According to Zdobina, all signatories of the petition came from the factory's "Center 54," a workshop equipped with modern machinery in which most pieces are worked individually and lot production is extremely rare.

Zdobina believes that the workers' complaint "was not justified in all points," noting that all norms must be put on an objective footing if the economic effectiveness of the wage system is to be increased. He points out that the fulfillment of performance norms in the TOS factory averaged 138 percent, which upset the correct ratio between the growth of wages and labor productivity growth. Giving in to the workers' complaint would, according to Zdobina, "run counter to the general directive, which in the current quinquennium envisages a 1 percent annual increase in the volume of payable wages, in accordance with labor productivity growth. Any disruption of this ratio would upset the balance between the volume of wages and earnings on the one hand and the volume of goods on the other, and we would immediately notice breakdowns in the trade network setting in. On foreign markets, too, we would not be successful as the increased amount of labor would have to be reflected in the price of merchandise."

However, Zdobina also blames the enterprise management for its "administrative approach to norm-setting" and the enterprise's trade union and party organizations for not having dealt with the complaint "in good time and a principled fashion." It was only after an "intervention" of the district party committee in Prague-10, Zdobina says, that the enterprise management and the trade union and party organizations dealt with the workers' complaint "thoroughly" and adopted a "set of measures" to resolve the conflict. According to Zdobina, these measures will consist chiefly of the "elimination of inaccuracies in existing norms" while the total volume of payable wages will remain unchanged.

Zdobina concludes the article by saying: "What is the general lesson to be drawn from this case?

"It is that in dealing with wage-related issues nothing should be put off and circumvented as the problem will eventually come back with an even greater urgency and, sometimes, with thunder. According to leading workers at the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, it is extremely irresponsible 'if norms are adjusted in a purely administrative way, by means of a conversion to the possible extent of wage compensation, without subjecting work operations, work processes, and the workplaces to the necessary analysis.'

"And we can add yet one more thing without running the risk of making an error: Had the brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration been introduced in Center 54, the collective would have very swiftly and, largely on its own, resolved all the problems that gave rise to the conflict."

CATHOLIC CLERGY DENY ATTEMPT FOR NATIONAL CHURCH

LD171653 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] At its meeting, the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Catholic clergymen's association, Pacem in Terris, has rejected with indignation the lies that have been spread of late by certain Western communications media and in particular by Austria's KATHPRESS about the alleged attempts to form some kind of national Catholic Church in the CSSR. A statement adopted at the meeting recalls that this campaign was launched at the very time when a Czechoslovak Government delegation was conducting consultative talks with a Vatican delegation. The fact that a press agency which calls itself Catholic, KATHPRESS, is the willing disseminator of this slanderous campaign merely shows how far the hatred and insidiousness of irresponsible people have gone.

The Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Catholic clergymen's association, Pacem in Terris, guide their course of action according to the pope's demands; he recently called on the representatives of the mass communication media to serve the truth.

We resolutely reject, the statement says, the false, insidious and malicious slanders being spread by KATHPRESS, DIE WELT, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, and other information sources. In the name of truth and Christian ethics we expect a remedy for these and similar slanders. This is important at this time when the issue of the well-being of mankind, stresses the statement of the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Catholic clergymen's association, Pacem in Terris.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN -- Prague July 12 (CTK) -- The 12th session of the Czechoslovak-British commission, which discussed the present exchange of goods, cooperation in production, science and technology and the possibilities of further development of economic relations ended with the signing of a protocol here today. The session took place under an agreement on cooperation between the two countries. The head of the British delegation, Christopher Roberts, was received during the session by Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ladislav Vodrazka, Deputy Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Vladimir Cop, Deputy Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Vitali Svic, and President of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ludvik Cerny. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1326 GMT 12 Jul 84 LD]

CONSULTATIONS WITH NIGERIA -- Prague July 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek received here Friday Director General for International Organizations of the Nigerian Foreign Ministry Oluyemi Adeniji. The two representatives discussed topical international issues and the present state and prospects of Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations. They appreciated the results of the consultations of Oluyemi Adeniji with Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 13 Jul 84 LD]

TV AGREEMENT WITH DRA -- A cooperation agreement between the television stations of the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] was signed in Prague today by Jan Zelenka, director general of Czechoslovak television, and Mohammad Sharif Karimzadah, Afghan ambassador. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Jul 84 LD]

SOVIET CULTURAL OFFICIAL VISITS -- Milan Kymplicka, Czech first deputy minister of culture, for the Ministery of Culture, received in Prague today Petr Shabamov, Soviet deputy minister of culture, who is on a working visit in the CSSR. During a friendly discussion they examined questions concerning mutual cooperation in the economics of culture, automated system of management and in the material and technological infrastructure of culture. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84 LD]

NUCLEAR POWER OUTPUT -- Our only nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice now covers 1.5 percent of our consumption of electric power. In 1990 it will be over one-half. These perspective views take account of the present delays in the building work. [Summary] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jul 84 LD]

TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT -- At present, 67.5 percent of the territory of the CSSR is covered by transmissions of the second television channel. In the past year two additional transmitters were put into operation at Roznava and Sturovo. The main aim of radiocommunications engineers, in addition to the gradual updating of the transmitters for the first television channel, is to extend the catchment area of transmissions in color. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Jul 84 LD]

HONECKER GREETS FRENCH LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU170731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed congratulations on the national day of the French Republic to the president and prime minister in Paris. The telegram to President Francois Mitterrand reads as follows:

On the occasion of the national day of the French Republic, I convey the most heartfelt congratulations to you and to the French people.

I am positive that precisely now the good relations between the GDR and the French Republic, which are conceived on a long-term and mutually beneficial basis, are of an increasing, international importance and that they promote the climate of understanding and cooperation between East and West which is necessary for the preservation of peace.

The congratulations to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy have the following content:

On the national day of the French Republic I convey to you my cordial congratulations.

It is with great interest that I look forward to the forthcoming meeting with you in the GDR and I am convinced that important incentives will spring from it for the further perceptible upswing of cooperation betwen our two states, incentives which also serve peace and security in Europe.

KROLIKOWSKI, LUKANOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC, S&T TIES

LD172146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1904 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria want to develop further their economic and scientific-technological cooperation. This was stated on Tuesday by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in Berlin for the joint economic committee talks.

Both politicians see in this an important contribution to raising mutual cooperation of the CEMA states to a new level, in line with the resolutions of the latest CEMA meeting, and to strengthening the material basis of their peace policy through a growth in economic power.

HONECKER, SINDERMANN GREETINGS TO LAO PRESIDENT

AU170738 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have sent the following telegram to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and to the Supreme People's Assembly of the LPDR:

Dear Comrade Souphanouvong, we are very pleased to convey to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on your 75th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the People's Chamber of the GDR.

Our people and our party esteem you as a respected leader of the Lao revolution and as a confirmed internationalist. We highly assess your contribution to the development of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. Dear Comrade Souphanouvong, accept our best wishes for further successes in building socialism in Laos and for good health, creative vigor, and personal well-being

HONECKER CONDOLENCES ON YUGOSLAV RAIL ACCIDENT

AU171106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following condolences telegram to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency:

Esteemed Comrade Djuranovic, on behalf of the party-state leadership and of the GDR people I express my profound sympathy to you and to the dependents of the victims of the grave rail accident in Divarca.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH NICARAGUA -- The GDR and Nicaragua agreed in Berlin today on further steps in economic cooperation. The relevant protocol was signed by the deputy ministers of foreign trade, Wilhelm Bastian and Bernardo Chamorro. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 17 Jul 84 LD]

ETHIOPIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS -- On Tuesday [26 June] Wolfgang Junker, GDR Minister of construction, received Gebre Kassa, minister of construction of Socialist Ethiopia. During the talks he briefed the African guest on the results and further tasks related to the implementation of the apartment building program. The ministers discussed problems of organizing construction, prefabrication processes, and cement production. Teruneh Zenna, charge d'affaires ad interim of Socialist Ethiopia participated in the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

MEDICAL ACCORD WITH PRC -- Berlin, 12 July (ADN) -- The governments of the GDR and the PRC have come to an agreement about cooperation in health services and medical science. The document was signed in Berlin on Thursday by Health Ministers Dr Ludwig Mecklinger and Dr Cui Yueli. They also confirmed a plan for cooperation between the health ministries up to 1985. Cooperation will concentrate above all on the exchange of views in the management, planning and organization of the health service and on the exchange of results in medical research in the fields of prophylaxis, diagnostics, and therapy. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 12 Jul 84 LD]

INDIGENOUS RAW MATERIALS -- Up to now more than 60 percent of the raw materials needed in the GDR have to be imported. In the course of the eighties, increases in raw materials requirements are to be covered almost exclusively from indigenous resources. For this purpose fuller use is to be made of various raw materials existing in the GDR. Apart from brown coal, which is already widely utilized as, for instance, in the production of fuel oil, vitreous sands -- the basic materials for glass -- are playing an important role in the saving of raw materials imports. Glass tubes and pipe conduits produced from the "radiotherm" boron silicate glass already stand their test with more than 200 users because they are highly corrosion-proof, independent of changes in temperature and they offer optimal possibilities of control. In addition, they require only 60 to 80 percent of the investment input needed for pipe conduits produced of super-refined steel or nonferrous metal. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 12 Jul 84 DW]

ELECTORAL BODY GIVES REPEAT ELECTION DETAILS

LD172047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The State Electoral Commission today published the comprehensive results of the repeat elections to the people's councils at the primary level. The repeat elections were held on 15 July in 85 electoral districts. Three hundred and fifty-four councillors were elected from among 708 candidates; 66.4 percent of those entitled to vote did so in the elections to the town and parish people's councils, while 67.7 percent of those entitled to vote voted in the elections to the parish people's councils.

DISSIDENTS' TRIAL POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

NC180834 Paris AFP in English 0829 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 18 (AFP) -- A Polish military court today indefinitely adjourned the trial of four dissidents accused of plotting against the state, amid moves for an amnesty for political prisoners, reliable sources said here. The trial, of four leaders of the human rights group KOR -- the Workers Self-Defence Committee -- opened last Friday. But swift adjournment had been expected until after next Sunday, 40th anniversary of the communist regime.

An impending amnesty for political prisoners -- offically estimated to total around 600 -- was indicated by official sources on Monday, when it was urged by the state-sponsored national [Patriotic] Movement of National Rebirth (PRON). The call was expected to be accepted by parliament on Saturday. A previous amnesty last July, which freed all but 55 of 500 political prisoners held then, followed a similar call from PRON, which covers political parties and other groups.

Today's trial decision was announced by the military judges five minutes after the court began the day's session, the sources said. The new amnesty call by PRON was given as the reason.

Besides the four KOR leaders, Polish authorities are also holding seven former leaders of the banned independent trade union Solidarity, which KOR leaders are said to have helped to establish.

The four KOR leaders on trial are Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujek and Zbigniew Romaszewski. Defense lawyers said it seemed certain the four KOR leaders would be covered by the proposed amnesty, but it was not yet clear on what terms.

Today's hearing was only the second since last Friday. Security forces, in strength, moved about 100 people -- including KOR supporters and foreign journalists -- away as the defendants arrived from prison.

Five observers chosen by the defence were allowed to attend today's hearing in the small 28-seat court. They included former Solidarity adviser Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who later reported what had happened.

BOGDAN BUJAK SENTENCED FOR DEMONSTRATING

NC172001 Paris AFP in English 1709 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 17 (AFP) -- Bogdan Bujak, brother of Zbigniew Bujak, the main underground leader of Solidarity, was sentenced here today to 18 months in prison for participating in an illegal demonstration and for belonging to the banned trade union.

The 39-year old engineer, who works at a factory in Ursus, near here, was arrested on December 16 during a pro-Solidarity demonstration.

In today's final session of the two-day trial, two policeman testified that Mr. Bujak had been carrying a Solidarity sign and yelled "gestapo" at officers.

POLITBURO ASSESSES NINTH CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

LD171821 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo met in session on the 3d anniversary of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress to assess the implementation of the congress resolutions. It was stated that the line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms adopted at the congress is being implemented by the party. It was developed and given specific form in the resolutions of 16 Central Committee plenary sessions. The party has defended its Marxist-Leninist identity and strengthened its workers' character. The Leninist norms of internal party life have been restored. New ways whereby the party carries out its leading [przewodnia] role in society and its directing [kierownicza] role in the state are being formed. The mechanisms of socialist democracy are being developed. Relations between the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD have become closer. The role played by representative bodies concerning state affairs has grown. An independent, self-governing class union movement has come into being and is developing. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has confirmed its role in the preparation and conduct of the elections to the people's councils.

At the initiative of the ninth congress, an economic reform was introduced, and it is being systematically improved. The drop in production has been reversed and the economy has entered a path of development. Closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is, to a considerable degree, contributing to the improvement in the economic situation and providing long-term positive prospects. The party and the government are taking action in the name of the observance of the principles of socialist social justice; however, various difficulties and many problems which have not been resolved in full still exist. The party will surmount these consistently.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo highly assessed the results of the session of secretaries for international and ideological affairs of Central Committee's of communist and workers' parties of socialist states which was held in Prague 11-12 July, and approved the activity of the Polish delegation. The Politburo emphasized the significance of next year's 40th anniversary of the victory over German and Japanese militarism.

The full text of the communique on the Politburo session will appear in tomorrow's press.

PRESIDIUM REVIEWS MADRID DOCUMENT IMPLEMENTATION

LD171403 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- The Polish Government Presidium met here today to review a report on Poland's implementation of the final document of CSCE Madrid meeting.

Poland adopted the final document of CSCE Madrid meeting after a joint decision taken by the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Government Presidium of last September 22. Government moves in favour of adopting that document met with full support of the Polish Sejm (parliamentary) Foreign Affairs Committee at its meeting on last September 28.

The Government Presidium stated that the Polish legislation and its application correspond to the resolutions passed by the CSCE Madrid meeting.

A significant form of implementation of the Madrid final document is Poland's active participation in experts' conferences and meetings whose mandates are the document's integral part. A specially significant role in this respect is played by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, started in Stockholm on last January 17.

The Government Presidium approved of the main lines of actions connected with the implementation of the final document of the CSCE Madrid meeting.

Assessing the role and place of cultural and scientific cooperation in the state's foreign policy, the Government Presidium pointed out that Poland has signed agreements on cooperation in this field with 62 states.

The Presidium stated that the domain of cultural and scientific contacts and cooperation effectively supports the foreign policy pursued by the state in the fulfillment of its tasks.

The Government Presidium approved of the programme to develop cultural and scientific relations with foreign countries and pointed to the necessity to further strengthen the role of culture and science in the state's external activity.

The Presidium pointed to the necessity of permanent assessment of the policy pursued by some western states towards Poland in the field of cultural and scientific cooperation with a view to effectively counteracting trends to use these issues for aggressive propaganda and ideological subversion.

Making a comprehensive analysis of the states' treaty activity, the Government Presidium pointed to the need for a proper use of international agreements as one of significant instruments of Poland's policy.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON NEED FOR AMNESTY

LD171012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 17 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] All the papers publish extensive reports on the meeting of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. They publish the National Council's appeal to the Sejm for an amnesty, the stand concerning the election campaign and the election to people's councils, and the statement which includes a protest against questioning the decisions of the Potsdam Conference.

It is not the first time that the voice of PRON has been heard both in social and political categories, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. One can assume that what was said during the Monday meeting was for the present merely an intention. That is true. The motion of the National Council concerning a wide-ranging amnesty is still to be considered by the Sejm. Although it is difficult to foresee parliament's decisions in advance, one can say that this appeal will not be left without response. It was simply expected.

It is certain, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continues, that it meets the hopes and expectations of many. Possible amnesty would not be a gesture of the authorities or a gift for the 40th anniversary. The motivation is different and far-reaching; it is a moral one.

An amnesty is not a self-existing fact, but an element which should contribute to reaching accord more quickly. This is more than clear, and proof that practice follows intention. This is again an invitation to the common table to discuss and jointly decide the future of Poland. The past becomes nonimportant; mistakes are forgotten. It is time for us, without emotion, accusation, mistrust, or indifference, to think about tomorrow.

URBAN ON ANNIVERSARY, AMNESTY, DEBTS, SANCTIONS

Weekly News Conference

LD171853 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Here is a report on Jerzy Urban's news conference today. At the beginning of the news conference the government press spokesman spoke about celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland.

[Begin Urban recording] I can give you information on some of the events which are planned for the anniversary celebrations. On 21 July there will be a working session of the Sejm in the morning which will start at 0900. After the working session, there will be a solemn meeting of the Sejm which will start at 1200 and which will be attended by foreign delegations from the socialist countries and the diplomatic corps. On the same day, at 1700, there will be an open air show at the Dziesieciolecie Stadium in Warsaw entitled Our Fatherland, Our House, which will be attended by the full government, by socialist countries' delegations, and by the diplomatic corps.

On 22 July at 1200 there will be a solemn change of guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where a wreath from the nation will be laid. This will be attended by foreign delegations and by the diplomatic corps.

At 1400 a wreath-laying ceremony will be held at the Soviet soldiers' mausoleum with the participation of government delegations and socialist countries' delegations and the diplomatic corps. At 1600 there will be a solemn reception in Warsaw in the Palace of the Council of Ministers.

On 23 July some of the foreign delegations will visit regions outside Warsaw. [end recording]

[Announcer] Jerzy Urban went on to report on the government's attitude to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth's [PRON] appeal to the Sejm regarding an amnesty.

[Begin Urban recording] The appropriate state authorities have reacted with understanding to the appeal by the PRON National Council for a broad amnesty to be applied to those people who committed crimes out of political motives and less socially dangerous crimes from common motives. Work has begun on a draft amnesty act to be submitted to the Sejm.

The appropriate state authorities have, therefore, taken the legislative initiative following the PRON appeal. Proposing an amnesty bill to the Sejm, is justified by tradition. Important anniversaries in the life of the state and the nation have usually been linked with the issuing of an amnesty. In this case, the stabilization which we have achieved in Poland, the drop in influence of the opponents of our system of government, the increase in the strength of the state, and the growth of public support for a stabilization of relations -- a support which was made manifest in the people's council elections -- also argues for the issuing of an amnesty.

All this permits the recognition that conditions exist for complying with tradition and giving people who, as the PRON appeal puts it, got caught up in activity conflicting with the law and the interest of the nation and the state, another chance to return to normal life and useful participation in the collective effort.

The intention of this action is also to indicate that we have reached a stage of consolidation which permits us to treat the period of conflict and settling of accounts which shook Poland as a thing of the past. The work on the amnesty bill is covered by the confidentiality normal in such situations. I stress that the work on the amnesty bill is exclusively a response to the PRON appeal and is motivated solely by intra-Polish motives, linked with the country's internal situation and with our internal policy. [end recording]

[Announcer] The spokesman went on to report on the current number of people imprisoned for acts committed out of political motives.

[Begin Urban recording] On 14 July, 58 persons sentenced for crimes committed for political motives and 602 persons under temporary arrest in cases concerning crimes committed from political motives were in penal institutions and under investigative detention. [end recording]

[Announcer] Jerzy Urban then spoke about the development of employee self-governments.

[Begin Urban recording] Worker self-governments are operating in 90 percent of the enterprises. There are 328,700 elected activists working on worker councils. Workers account for 54.8 percent of the members of worker councils. Among the other members, the middle management and engineering and technical cadres predominate, but there is negligible participation by economic, financial, and accounting staff. The largest group of members are people between 30-39 years of age. About 30 percent of the members of worker councils belong to the PZPR. Problems linked with the implementation of production tasks and the introduction of the economic reform dominate the general activity. [end recording]

[Announcer] To finish, I would like to present Minister Urban's statement on the implementation of our country's obligations to the so-called Paris Club.

[Begin Urban recording] Poland has begun to pay off part of the debt by carrying out the obligations of the 1981 agreement. The Polish Government expresses the hope that this will create a favorable climate for further discussion. The Polish side is presenting at the same time a program for economic reconstruction and emergence from the crisis. Of course, it is presenting this to the partners in the Paris Club and further meetings at the Paris Club are expected in the immediate future. [end recording]

Madrid Conference

AU171304 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP, Madrid -- PPR Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban held a press conference on 12 July in the Polish Embassy in Madrid in connection with the PPR'S 40th anniversary.

The conference was attended by a large number of representatives of Spanish mass media and of foreign correspondents in Madrid.

In his introductory statement Minister Urban informed the conference about the history and problems of our country and stressed that Poland's present difficulties should be viewed against the backdrop of undoubted achievements.

The poor and backward country that Poland was before World War II has now been transformed, despite war ravages, into an enlightened, industrialized country rapidly making good its backwardness.

The loss of independence in 1939 because of ineffective alliances with some countries of Western Europe, J. Urban said, induced the Polish left wing, especially the communists, to work during the war on the concept of the Polish state based on new foundations -- on good relations with the USSR. The result of this concept is Poland's new situation and socialist development.

In 1981 the Polish left wing was again forced to assume responsibility. The events in Poland recreated the old political front, and the same political forces that had emerged immediately after the war began to threaten domestic peace and the continuation of the line of socialist renewal. The events of 13 December 1981 should be viewed in this light.

The Polish measures did not meet with the West's approval.

This was primarily because U.S. President Ronald Reagan imposed his views on others. There were hopes that the events in Poland would turn it into a new Lebanon and that conflicts in our country placed between the USSR and the GDR would weaken the socialist camp. The Polish Government did not want our country to become a tool of U.S. aggressive policy.

We took action, J. Urban said, in line with what the U.S. authorities had declared before 13 December: the Poles must solve their problems by themselves and that no one should interfere in their affairs. Washington forgot about its declaration after 13 December and began to attempt to interfere and to apply political boycott and economic restrictions, committing its European allies to them. This is the political interventionism that we resolutely reject, J. Urban said.

He discussed the changes taking place in the Polish economic model, the development of self-government bodies and of democratism, and the establishment of trade unions that are independent of the state and the employers.

The U.S. Government continues to regard as correct the view that the Polish Government is repressive in its character and that the Polish continue to fight it.

The Polish people hold differing political convictions, J. Urban stressed, but the opposition to our system is enjoying a negligible influence, which is shrinking still further.

J. Urban discussed President Reagan's statement made recently at the congress of publishers in Washington and described it as startling. In that statement in defiance of what he had asserted 2 years ago, R. Reagan said: "We are trying to find a way out of the restrictions against Poland because they are a greater punishment against the Polish nation than against the so-called government."

I evaluate that statement, J. Urban continued, in this way: "It indicates that the U.S. political leadership is beginning to realize that the policy of sanctions and restrictions has failed, and that which was asserted before is not true, and that this policy is devoid of reasons and a future. This is a positive fact, although I reject with revulsion the arrogance of the statements on this subject and the arrogation of the right to punish nations and to evaluate governments."

We are noting, J. Urban continued, that many European countries are taking certain measures that show that Western Europe is ill at ease in following the policy of boycotting Poland. Some politicians are afraid to publicly disclose their views and want to speak to us, but only "sub rosa."

Poland will not assume the role of someone whose credentials are suspect and with whom one should not associate in public, although it is all right to associate with him behind closed doors. We are waiting for a different attitude and we are open for every genuine willingness to talk. We are patient, J. Urban said.

Poland and Spain are far away from one another, and it would be improper to assert that our mutual relations are of key importance for our countries. But because we are European countries of some size it is perhaps worth analyzing here the importance of relations among all European countries.

Developing the subject of the policy followed by some West European countries, J. Urban said: I ask myself whether the policy of some countries results in a narrowing down of political links and the destruction of the fiber of cultural and historical ties, which are so essential for mutual security and cooperation. I ask myself whether that which will have to be rebuilt over scores and scores of years is being carelessly destroyed.

Recalling that Poland is the second largest European country in Eastern Europe, J. Urban stressed that relations with Poland should also be viewed from the angle of comprehensive issues of security, cooperation, and international accord in line with the ideas inspiring the CSCE.

During the conference a representative of the Spanish press agency EFE asked what steps the Polish Government intends to take in connection with the present relatively low level of Spanish-Polish relations. "We want," J. Urban said, "to tighten our relations with all countries. We appreciate the Spanish Government's prudence in regard to Polish affairs. The Spanish Government has never been in the forefront of those West European countries that excelled in condemning the Polish Political decisions, however, these are mainly the virtues of the past. The attitude toward Poland is being reassessed almost everywhere now."

OLSZOWSKI ASSESSES 40 YEARS OF FOREIGN POLICY

AU171326 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at a meeting of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee on 11 July in Wroclaw]

[Text] In his speech Minister S. Olszowski presented the chief goals and a summary of achievements by Polish foreign policy during the past 40 years. He stressed first of all that the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee session is of special importance. It is taking place in connection with the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth after World War II -- People's Poland. It is taking place in the Piast [a medieval dynasty of Polish kings] city of Wroclaw, which witnessed the first Piasts' struggle to shape a Polish state and which also witnessed the glorious victories of the Boleslaws [Polish kings] and the triumph of Krzywousty [another king] over the German emperor at Psie Pole, today a suburb of Wroclaw. Wroclaw also witnessed the age-long national slavery and the ceaseless struggle to preserve Polishness. After the bloody battles at the end of World War II, Wroclaw and Lower Silesia returned to their motherland in a devastated condition.

During the past 40 years, these lands have become an agro-industrial region of People's Poland and a center of modern science, technology, and culture. This is where the third postwar generation of young Poles is growing up.

The Foundations of the Foreign Policy of People's Poland

The foreign policy of People's Poland stems from the experiences to which the nation was subjected during the last war. The war brought a revaluation of basic orientations concerning the external and internal conditions for Poland's existence and development as a sovereign, secure, and stable state.

A new conception for Polish foreign policy was born out of the experiences of the September calamity, the terror of the occupation, the threat of biological extermination, and out of thoughts on the course of events. It was formed by the social left wing, together with all the other democratic forces of the nation. Three fundamental thoughts lie at the roots of the programmatic reorientation of Poland's foreign policy.

First: The above conception was a program for the return of Poland to historic Polish territory situated on the Odra and Nysa Rivers and on the Baltic. The implementation and perpetuation of this program was one of the basic national tasks of foreign policy during the postwar period.

Second: It was a program of permanently establishing friendly Polish-Soviet relations. This reorientation has been achieved.

Third: It was a program whose implementation in accordance with the Yalta Conference declaration was meant to guarantee that "Germany will never again be able to disturb world peace."

These assumptions were born out of the thoughts of the Polish Workers Party, which called for an integration of the struggle for national and social liberation into one whole.

Alliance With the USSR Is a Guarantee of the Security and Permanence of Our Borders

Friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the USSR have become the cornerstone of the new foreign policy. They have enabled Poland to gain its rightful place in the post-war world. They have created the prerequisites and guarantees for Poland's security, independence, and territorial integrity within its new and just borders.

Of great importance in our peoples' history was the signing on 21 April 1945 of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid, and Cooperation, which was a legal-international turning point in Polish-Soviet relations.

The Polish-Soviet treaty has turned out to be the most important and most effective agreement in the history of our international relations. Our latest experiences also confirm this. World centers of imperialism, supporting domestic forces of counter-revolution, have been interfering in our domestic affairs ever since the crisis period heated up after 1980. With their inspiration and on the strength of their decisions, lawless and unprecedented pressure on Poland, economic restrictions, and trade embargoes meant to bring about the most dangerous chain of events for Poland have been set in motion on a wide scale.

These centers nurtured speculations about an alleged threat of intervention in Poland, yet it is they themselves who have been interfering in our domestic affairs with the help of all available methods. They have tried to jeopardize friendly Polish-Soviet relations. They have tried to sow mistrust between two neighbors with the aid of mass propaganda. These intentions did not succeed. History records 13 December 1981 as the day of Poland's national salvation.

During difficult times for Poland, the Soviet Union has been continuing economic cooperation and has been rendering political support o the international arena.

The latest testimony to the bilateral desire for comprehensive cooperation are the results of the 4-5 May 1984 visit to Moscow by Comrade, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers. His talks with Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, plus the subsequent signing of the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000, have supplied our cooperation with new contents that will last for many years and have defined new horizons thereof. "This is eminent proof," the PZPR Central Committee first secretary stressed, "of the permanence of our mutual ties, and it constitutes favorable long-term prospects for these ties." The May talks in Moscow are proof that the USSR is interested in strengthening Poland's international position and economic strength.

Right now, Polish-Soviet cooperation for the sake of preserving peace and guaranteeing security to our peoples is becoming particularly important. We are undertaking joint action in order to avert the dangerous chain of international events, block the path of the arms race, and oppose the policy of strength being imposed on the world by aggressive circles in the United States and some NATO states.

Poland and the Soviet Union adhere unchangingly to the idea of strengthening the cohesion of the socialist states. The joint efforts of the socialist states are constantly bringing new results. This has been expressed at the Moscow CEMA summit meeting on 12/14 June this year and in other places.

The allied Polish-Soviet ties which were born during the war and during the postwar development have been a starting point and model for transforming Poland's relations with all of its neighbors, S. Olszowski said.

Establishing allied ties of friendship and cooperation with all of Poland's neighbors has meant a fundamental change in the prerequisites for national security. People's Poland no longer has the flaming borders it had during the 20 years between the wars. Our borders do not divide, but unite us with our neighbors. They are borders of peace and friendship.

One of the basic goals of Poland's foreign policy, formulated during the war, is the establishment of a European-wide system of security. The chief guarantor of this has been and remains the political-defensive Warsaw Pact coalition. The signing in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has become a new qualitative factor concerning European security. This treaty has passed and is still passing its historic test.

The greatest success of the socialist countries' policy of security and at the same time the greatest achievement of Polish national security policy is the continuation of the longest ever period of peace in Europe, almost 40 years of peace, S. Olszowski stressed.

Discussing the shape of Poland's postwar borders, S. Olszowski said that the rapid reconstruction of the Western and northern territories and their inclusion in Poland have facilitated the struggle to achieve international recognition of Poland's title to these lands. The GDR, the first socialist state of German soil, has been situated since the very beginning on the territory of the Potsdam Agreement.

Revanchist Orientation in the FRG and the American Strategy of Confrontation

The FRG's attitude toward our western borders has been various. Not until the SPD and FDP coalition came into power, a coalition in which realistic forces were dominant, did it become possible to commence normalization between Poland and the FRG on the basis of a recognition of the PPR's western border as an inviolable one "now and in the future." In December 1970 a treaty was signed between the PPR and FRG concerning the basis for normalizing mutual relations between them. Both sides obligated themselves, on the basis of international law, to mutually respect each other's territorial integrity, and said that "they have no territorial demands against each other and will not put forth such demands in future."

There was still a sharp and complicated political struggle, lasting 2 years, which led to the Bundestag's ratification of this treaty on 17 May 1972. A similar struggle has accompanied the confirmation of other agreements, especially the Helsinki agreements between Poland and the FRG.

As a result of a lot of activity, we have led to a final recognition in the international legal sense of our borders by all states.

Our borders, S. Olszowski continued, are secure and permanent. This is guaranteed by the Polish nation and its armed forces, by our membership of the Warsaw Pact, and also by our place in the socialist community.

The thoughts of revisionist and revanchist forces in the FRG aimed at eliminating the results of World War II will come to nothing. A policy designed to revise the territorial-political reality that emerged following the defeat of the Third Reich and during the postwar development in Europe has no prospects on our continent. It merely gives rise to dangerous illusions, dangerous for the FRG as well, whereby a Germany with great power status can be reestablished in its prewar shape in the Europe of today or tomorrow.

This policy is also expressed in the growth of militaristic aspirations in the FRG to possess newer and newer types of armaments, including strategic bombers and intermediate- and long-range missiles.

These aspirations, together with the attempts to reactivate revanchist nationalist orientations in the FRG, are a threat to security and peace in Europe, and will meet with firm reaction from us. There is good reason to say so clearly and unambiguously from this podium, S. Olszowski continued. For even in some official speeches, the territorial-political realities shaped at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences and confirmed by the CSCE Final Act are being questioned. The fact that megalomaniac and nationalist aspirations are clad in European clothes alters nothing. An echo of these aspirations coming from the lips of the highest representative of the FRG Government has reached us from Latin America recently. When one reads the speeches of some FRG politicians, one might think that the purpose of detente and cooperation is not peace and security for the nations of Europe, but a reunification of Germany.

This is particularly significant today, at a time when new American first-strike nuclear missiles are being deployed in the FRG, aimed equally against the USSR, Poland, and other socialist states. The performers of the American Administration's confrontation strategy in the FRG are at the same time spokesmen for territorial revisionism. They want these megalomaniac German goals to be treated as a program by the entire Atlantic alliance.

We assess the FRG Government's conduct and that of its political centers not only according to declared intentions, but above all according to deeds and political practice. It would increase the credibility of the FRG's peaceful intentions if the CDU and CSU were to unanimously and clearly disown attempts to reinterpret and undermine the basis of the 1970 treaty.

Poland has been and still is open to any constructive steps from Bonn. We possess the desire to shape mutual relations with the FRG, however, political and economic activities in the FRG which complicate our mutual relations should cease.

Forty Years of Peace -- a Success for the Socialist Community's Policy

The supreme goal of Polish foreign policy was and is the preservation of peace, the creation of international security, and equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between states and peoples, S. Olszowski said.

The convening of an all-European conference on security and cooperation on 1 August 1975 in Helsinki, whose resolutions were adopted by the leaders of 35 states, is a crowning achievement of the detente policy led by the Soviet Union, Poland, and the remaining socialist states in their relations with the capitalist countries.

Poland has made and is still making a significant contribution to the comprehensive process that was initiated in Helsinki. It is implementing a program of peaceful cooperation between countries with various social systems.

Polish initiatives concerning the elimination and reduction of nuclear weapons in central Europe, CSCE involvement, the struggle to retain human memory of crimes against humanity, the idea of preparing society to live in peace, the idea behind building confidence measures not only in the military sphere but also in economic relations -- these are just some examples of our energy and meaningful contribution toward international dialogue.

As one of the 51 founding states of the United Nations, Poland is constantly developing energetic cooperation in all spheres throughout this entire universal, political, and international organization, S. Olszowski said. We have been and are present at all disarmament talks, as well as at talks on international economic cooperation. Our activities in this sphere have earned us a permanent position among international society.

The Polish People's Army and the foreign service during eminent missions of supervision and control in Korea, Indochina, Nigeria, and the Middle East have earned a praiseworthy record of service for the sake of peace.

The NATO countries have not been and still are not in a position to present any constructive conception for the development of East-West relations. The arms race being stepped up by them is a road leading to the precipice. Aims for dialogue from a position of strength are attempts at blackmail and at the same time deliberate efforts to lead to a deadlock in arms negotiations.

The present hostile anticommunist policy of confrontation led by the United States and the aggressive NATO circles must suffer defeat, just as the imperialist cold-war policy of the fifties did.

Return to Detente Is Possible and Necessary

A return to detente policy is possible and necessary. A constructive and feasible program for building a secure Europe has been included in the Prague Declaration by the Political Consultative Committee of January last year and in the statement by the leaders of the socialist countries of June this year. We developed this program jointly with our allies through a series of important initiatives this year.

The peaceful disarmanent proposals of the USSR and Warsaw Pact states, which are being continued despite the growth in tension, express our constant readiness to conduct honest talks and seek just solutions. They present an alternative to the confrontation and arms race policy.

The USSR is playing a particularly important role in opposing the policy of confrontation. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko's idea of adopting norms of conduct between nuclear powers, norms which would protect the world from nuclear disaster, plus the proposed ban on the militarization of space, express not only the USSR's consistent peace aims, but also a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the world.

Highly negative phenomena have also appeared in East-West bilateral relations, S. Olszowski said. This applies especially to Poland's relations with the United States and with some other West European states.

During the present international tension, the policy of the United States and of some NATO member-countries toward Poland has become a tool of the confrontation policy of imperialism against the socialist countries. Attempts have been made to make Poland a tool in the international contest with socialism. Our country's difficult economic situation has been taken advantage of in order to further deteriorate the climate in Europe and the world. Many agreements and joint declarations made with Poland have been stepped on. Lawless restrictions going against the UN Charter have been introduced. Efforts have been made to isolate Poland politically. Unprecedented propaganda aggression against Poland has been commenced.

Although more and more people are realizing the fruitlessness and lack of prospects for such a policy against Poland, it is still not a closed chapter. It is also difficult to speak about a full normalization of mutual relations.

Polish contacts with countries possessing different systems over the past 40 years have shown that matters need not remain that way.

The constructive development of our relations, especially with Western Europe, both in the political and economic spheres, has been interrupted through no fault of our own, S. Olszowski stressed. The participation of Western countries in the U.S.-organized campaign of isolating and intimidating Poland has brought serious losses to our mutual relations, difficult to redeem. We fail to understand France's policy, especially in view of the rich traditions of friendship and cooperation. We will remember, however, the kind gestures made toward us by neutral states and some other NATO countries.

We have noticed that more and more countries in Western Europe are realizing the fruitlessness of this policy against Poland.

We have always attached and still attach great importance to the development of equal relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereign equality of our countries, noninterference, and mutual advantages.

The road to normalizing relations between our countries is open, but the starting point for this normalization must be the U.S. Government's departure from its present policy toward our country.

S. Olszowski recalled that in the 3 November 1983 note to the U.S. Government, the PPR Government presented a full appraisal of American policy toward Poland, demanding the withdrawal of all restrictions and other hostile measures and demanding a halt to all attempts at interference in our country's domestic affairs.

The economic restrictions' policy has caused the Polish economy and nation serious losses amounting to $13 billion. We expect the U.S. Government to take essential steps to compensate Poland for the harm done as a result of the restrictions policy, which is against international law and their bilateral agreements.

S. Olszowski stressed that no significant changes have occurred yet in American policy toward Poland. This is evidenced by the instrumental treatment of Polish affairs, the unprecedented propaganda aggression, the United States' blocking of the rescheduling of Poland's debts which was discussed during talks by the so-called Paris Club, and the blocking of Poland's application to join the IMF and the World Bank.

This is, therefore, a policy that strikes at the vital interests of our nation.

It is not only in Poland's interests that Polish-American relations should be improved and based on a mutual respect of sovereign equality, but also in the interests of the United States. This would be an important contribution toward improving the East-West climate.

It is with deep feelings and firm support that Poland has greeted the powerful wave of revolutions and national liberation struggles during the past 40 years, a wave that spread through Asia, Africa, and Latin America after World War II. This struggle has altered the political map of the world. New states have arisen out of the ruins of colonial empires. They have become ever more important partners of People's Poland.

These relations of friendship and cooperation have stood the test of time. During the mass attack on Poland by world imperialism, our partners from what is commonly known as the "Third World" have not failed us. We are developing our relations with them. Today this is an increasingly more important area of activity for Poland on the international arena.

One of the main achievements of 40 years of Polish foreign policy is its effectiveness in defending the country's security, the inviolability of its borders, and its sovereignty It is our consistent activities which strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the remaining socialist countries that are of fundamental meaning in the defense of Poland's vital interests. Our part in creating conditions for comprehensive international cooperation between all the countries of the world and especially Europe is also important.

International activity over the past 40 years has shown that PPR foreign policy expresses the vital interests of the entire people and of all its classes and social strata. The strengthening of Poland's position in the world is an important feature of social integration, national accord, and the joint defense by Poles of such basic values as peace and security.

The aims of Polish foreign policy are embedded in the ideals and values that were initiated by the idea of socialism. These aims are subordinate to the interests of the nation and state and serve the cause of Poland, S. Olszowski concluded.

INTERIOR MINISTER SPEAKS ON PUBLIC ORDER, CRIME

AU171130 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14/15 Jul 84 p 4

["Text" of speech by Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, at the 13 July Warsaw conference of members of misdemeanor courts to discuss public law and order]

[Excerpts] Esteemed gathering, allow me to discuss public security and order from the viewpoint of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, of which I am in charge.

Intensive efforts of the order-keeping forces, the judicial system, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs have recently helped to reduce the collective violations of public order, which were so general in 1981 and quite wearisome in the following years. This has made it possible for the militia to gradually return to normal conditions of service and to shift forces to other threatened sectors of our life, including railroads, housing settlements, and road traffic.

It is true that the detection of economic crimes -- especially shady deals, thefts of public property, profiteering, bribery, smuggling, currency offenses, and tax evasion -- has increased, but this is still very little in view of the great public harm of these crimes.

At the same time our economic life continues to be marked by many negative phenomena, including waste, bad management, neglect, absence of work discipline, and minor and major thefts on a massive scale. People often drink alcohol at work and come to work, which often demands precision, already drunk. The results of identifying and punishing the persons who spend more than they legally earn, who fatten on the crisis, and make illegal fortunes are still unsatisfactory. This offends one's sense of social justice, as was many times stressed by the 16th Central Committee plenum and as Army General W. Jaruzelski continues to emphasize on every occasion.

The effectiveness of the struggle against that threat lags far behind the expectations of the public and is swamped by the extent of crimes against property.

The scale of crime participation by people who refuse to work and drunks continues to be high. This is especially so in the case of crimes against property and limb. The implementation of antipathological laws is encountering large difficulties. Pathology is still a strong factor in crime.

The lack of the necessary coordination and society's inadequate support have been some of the organizational reasons why the struggle waged against various kinds of evil by the state bodies and institutions concerned has been of little effect.

The situation has been improved by establishing the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. As you know this committee coordinates the work of many ministries, institutions, and services to create effective opposition to the socially harmful violations of the laws and to prevent social ills. It also organizes long-term consistent activities to promote legislation and other enactments that help eliminate the reasons for social ills. We have already had some achievements in this regard.

We intend to carry out in the near future -- with the participation of workers -- a comprehensive evaluation of the Committee's activity in the past 18 months, map out concrete tasks for the second half of 1984, and outline the order of our work for 1985.

In order to improve the observation of the laws and the principles of community life we have carried out a number of countrywide operations in the areas of railroads, automobile transportation, liquid fuels, socialized trade, and, most recently, the nonsocialized sector of economy, trade, services, and goods production. These operations have helped uncover many crimes, misdemeanors, and multiple irregularities.

We have paid special attention to protecting the interests of consumers, particularly combating profiteering, which helps lower the working people's living standards and makes dishonest individuals extremely rich. I spoke at length on this subject at the 16th Central Committee plenum. The mass media also continue to report on this subject almost every day.

The most recent development is that profiteering is abandoning food as an object of profiteering in favor of consumer goods, of which there is still a shortage in the shops.

Excessive sales prices of goods, many of which are illegally produced from the materials spirited from the socialized economy, are also a socially harmful phenomenon.

We should also bear in mind that as long as the shops are not filled with enough goods to satisfy the requirements of the public, the phenomenon of profiteering will not disappear. Still, we must not give up protecting the interests of consumers and maximally reducing that highly harmful phenomenon. We believe that punishment, especially the fiscal punishment that makes profiteering an unprofitable proposal, is one of the roads to reducing that phenomenon.

Misdemeanors are a considerable area of the threats against public order. Although they are not as dangerous to society as crimes, the fact that they are so rife produces many negative results. Many misdemeanors border closely on crime and indulgence toward those who commit them can produce potential criminals.

The militia alone uncovers some 7-8 million misdemeanors a year. Educational measures are applied to some 55 percent of those who commit misdemeanors and 40 percent of them are punished by fines. Only about 5 percent of such offenders are tried by the misdemeanor courts.

Although many specialized state bodies and institutions are obliged to combat misdemeanors, not all of them are doing their duties satisfactorily. This is primarily so with most nonmilitia bodies that are empowered to charge fines and with the various local services of the state administration. The Railroad Guard Service, the State Health Inspectorate, and the Forest Guards are the least guilty in that regard. The result of the aforementioned neglect is that as much as 86.5 percent of the fines imposed on the spot and 87.6 percent of the charges submitted to the misdemeanor courts for punishment, are the work of the militia.

The misdemeanor courts deal with some 500,000 cases a year. Only 10 percent of these cases are dealt with under speeded-up procedures. Aside from objective causes, such as the difficulty in obtaining immediate information from the register of convicts, we know that this is so because of some subjective reasons present in the performance of the prosecuting bodies.

Observing the principle of individual punishment and of classifying the perpetrators of misdemeanors, the misdemeanor courts continue to consistently aggravate punishment, especially punishment in kind.

In 1983 17 percent of the fines exceeded Z10,000, and it is estimated that the average fine amounted to Z6,500. We should realize, however, that the average fines continue to lag behind the increases in the average wages in the national economy and that inflation increases this lag.

It is right that the misdemeanor courts aim at combating the most frequent traffic offenses and the offenses that, despite their small number, are especially harmful to the public -- offenses against the interests of consumers, against the duty to work, and those committed under the influence of alcohol.

It seems that the present sanctions applied by the misdemeanor courts against drunk drivers are not stringent enough and should therefore be tightened and differentiated. In particular, we expect that all drivers driving under the influence of alcohol will be banned from driving for the maximum period of 2 years stipulated by the law. The ban should be publically proclaimed in each case. Let factories and communities in which potential murderers work and live know who they are. Let their neighbors and relatives know. Let them pay and be ashamed to the roots of their hair. It seems that such punishment may render our efforts more effective and may be of more educational value.

Judging such offenses, the courts should bear in mind that in 1983 drunk drivers caused 10,084 accidents in which 1,674 persons were killed and over 11,000 were injured.

The misdemeanor courts are playing a crucial role in implementing the law on procedures against work shirkers, even though they do not seem to exhaust all their legal powers. Very often the persons punished for failing to fulfill the duty defined by Article 1 of that law were registered as nonworking and nonstudying persons. In 1983 some 11,780 persons were punished in this connection, but only 39 percent of them were sent to jail. The number of charges submitted to the misdemeanor courts in this connection is far below the number of work shirkers and far below the expectations of the public.

I would like to tell you that in the course of the work to modify the law on misdemeanors it is intended to:

1. Extend to 2 years the period within which a misdemeanor is subject to punishment: Practice has shown that the present periods of 6 and 12 months are not long enough, especially in the case of misdemeanors developing from minor offenses and when misdemeanors require investigations.

2. Increase the fines for misdemeanors and make them dependent on the daily wage rate: Such a system seems more equitable. At present, a fine of Z20,000 is for many people something they are able to pay and for some it is peanuts and constitutes no punishment at all.

3. Raise the fine paid on the spot or to be paid through the post from Z1,000 to Z2,000 or even up to Z5,000.

4. Raise from Z3,000 to Z5,000 or more the fines imposed by an official letter.

5. Create more extensive opportunities for the misdemeanor courts to exact compensation for the damage caused by offenders and for the costs of the activities that state bodies and institutions have been unnecessarily forced to undertake: Such compensation can be many times greater than the actual damage. Misdemeanors are costing the state and the people enormous material losses, which are made good only fractionally by the present compensation sums exacted by the misdemeanor courts to the ceiling of Z12,000 and by the restitution of the damage done. It is true that damages may be obtained by litigation in the civil courts, but such litigation is not easy and, as we know, not always effective.

Last April's session of the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline discussed the practice of prosecuting the people who sell moonshine. Such sales are a sore point with members of the misdemeanor courts. Although sales of moonshine obviously offend against the law on sobriety and on anti-alcoholic measures, it is seldom that proceedings are instituted against the sellers and if they are, they are often dropped. The usual practice is to charge such sellers with profiteering, which is a very difficult charge to prove. In view of that the PPR prosecutor general has instructed the voivodship prosecutors to halt the practice of dropping proceedings in such cases and of refusing to initiate such proceedings. He also instructed them to increased prosecutions of such cases.

In order to effectively suppress and prevent misdemeanors it is necessary to make punishment strike where it should, to skillfully apply educational measures, and to enrich and improve the measures to prevent misdemeanors, and to eliminate their causes. This means that the performance of the misdemeanor courts must always be improved and that the principles of social justice must be strictly observed.

The present threats to public order make it necessary to intensify the preventive and educational measures applied by the misdemeanor courts and to tighten the punishment for misdemeanors wherever educational measures fail. Especially severe punishment should be meted out for the following misdemeanors:

1. Disturbing public peace and order, especially in the case of hooliganism or when perpetrators are drunk.

2. Wrecking the cleanliness and urban rural areas and damaging public facilities.

3. Damaging the property and interests of consumers.

4. Offending against the law on upbringing in sobriety and antialcoholic measures.

5. Helping to lead young people to the road of crime and exerting a demoralizing and depraving influence on them.

6. Involving driving vehicles and performing jobs under the influence of alcohol.

The perpetrators of the misdemeanors committed for material gain should be punished severely enough to make such misdemeanors unprofitable. We believe that it is undesirable to suspend the sentences of imprisonment as frequently as is the present case.

Without waiting for the directives on the policy to be followed by the misdemeanor courts in passing judgment and for the implementation of the proposals contained in the views and recommendations issued by the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, the misdemeanor courts should at once see that their judging of misdemeanors, which is called the initial administration of justice, takes full account of the need for intensified punishment -- this need is a result of the country's present socioeconomic situation and of the threats to public order -- observes the principle of social justice, responds to public expectations and to just demands of the workers class, obtains the working people's approval, and helps boost the people's legal consciousness.

It is no secret that we expect workers who are members of the misdemeanor courts to be just but severe in sentencing those who violate the laws and to be the first to implement the responsible tasks we have discussed here. Candid, open, and constructive discussions should be of help to you, to the other members of the misdemeanor courts, and to the bodies that supervise these courts.

WALESA: 22 JULY WILL MARK A TURNING POINT

PM171555 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Interview with "former Solidarity leader" Lech Walesa by Jan Krauze; date and place not given]

[Text] Warsaw -- Like almost everybody else in Poland, Lech Walesa is waiting. For him the decisions the government takes on the communist regime's 22 July anniversary and the dimensions of the expected amnesty will be decisive. While on vacation he has had time to think about this date, and he suggests that afterward something will have to change, to be "reoriented," including his own action. But he is still convinced that the path chosen, that of peaceful methods, is the right one; that the achievement of August 1980 and of Solidarity is considerable; and that even the defeats, martial law, and the trade union's dissolution must be seen from a historical viewpoint. On the whole the situation "is not bad" and Poland is still living through an exciting experiment, even if people in the West do not realize it.

After the opening of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] trial on Friday 13 July, Mr Walesa issued a statement in which he expressed support for the defendants, but also very clearly opposed any attempt to divide Solidarity and the KOR, to divide some prisoners from others. He took care to recall that the four defendants -- Mr Kuron, Mr Michnik, Mr Romaszewski, and Mr Wujec -- are members of his trade union, and he added: "I know them well, we struggled together, they are honest and courageous men.... Millions of people are demanding their release."

"In this trial," Mr Walesa also wrote, "an attempt is being made to eradicate the memory of the help which the intellecturals gave the Polish workers. I myself ate KOR's bread when I was in need, and it is impossible to forget that... Nobody will succeed in dividing Solidarity."

Four years after the emergence from obscurity, the man who has been described a thousand times and who is constantly derided by official spokesman still surprises you with his determination. The simplicity of the manual worker that he was and has again become is combined with the certainty of still having a crucial role to play, a duty to perform.

His very lively mind, his way of talking, and his manners have remained the same. Mr Walesa is polite, welcoming, and always in a hurry, and he confides in his interlocutor. At times the often repeated words and professions of faith may seem well worn, but the man is not: He still radiates the same conviction.

He received us on vacation in the countryside, in a friend's house, without his entourage and the customary bustle of Gdansk, but with his wife and four daughters (the three boys were at a holiday camp). And, of course, on both sides of the entrance, placed there blantantly to watch his actions and deeds, were two cars belonging to the political police, plus several others waiting in the next street.

Four years have passed since August 1980, Solidarity, and, as a reaction to it, martial law. The situation seems to be in complete deadlock. Is it not time to try something different? The Solidarity chairman refused to see things that way. For him August 1980 and Solidarity were in no way a failure. "There are undertakings which cannot be successful immediately; they take several tries.... Of course there was martial law, people were killed, many people were beaten and imprisoned, and it is impossible to gauge that. But, at the same time, we learned a great deal, we understood a great deal, we saw our shortcomings, experienced the qualities of men, and we can now continue.

"The government has only been able to demonstrate its strength, a poor, brute strength which sooner or later will turn against it. But it has also realized that it cannot solve all the country's problems like that. On the contrary, society was able to have a big, independent organization for a time, and it will now no longer allow itself to be deceived and misled. Of course we have lost that organization, at least on paper (Solidarity is now illegal -- LE MONDE editor's note), but we can do without it, and there are more (independent -- LE MONDE editor's note) newspapers now than there were when we were at our peak. Many people may be passive, but I never remember ever seeing more than 10 percent of any group take an active part in anything.

"On the whole the situation is not bad from a historical viewpoint; we have entered a new phase which will be more interesting."

This way of seeing things is scarcely shared in Western Europe, as Mr Walesa agreed: "The West does not understand us, it sees that there is no longer anything spectacular happening, no strikes, crowds in the street, or fireworks. But fireworks cost too much; we do not want to become an Afghanistan. Our present struggle is more important and has more future; it is natural that the West does not realize this; a replete man cannot understand a hungry one."

Nonetheless Mr Walesa thinks that the present situation cannot last, that 22 July will mark a turning point, a reorientation, depending on whether or not a full amnesty is decided, and according to the direction the government takes.

Another Way

"After that it will be necessary to do something else, to act differently. People have been in prison too long. If this affair is not settled, we will have to find another way." What way? It is too soon to tell, but he is prepared; he knows what he will do; he is not afraid.

There is not really any doubt that Mr Walesa wanted the negotiations started in spring for the release of some Solidarity and KOR leadership members to succeed: "At times it can be more useful to be in prison than to be free, but at present we need free people." And it is more than likely that he had some part in those negotiations. But that does not prevent him from giving the strongest support to those who have refused to bow to the conditions imposed.

However necessary it may be, the prisoners' release, even complete, would not be enough, because "if any pluralism continues to be withheld, the prisons will be filled again." This is the second requirement at the moment, or rather the constant requirement since August 1980 -- inseparable from the first -- in order for matters to improve. Of course, the government seems intractable on this point, but nevertheless Mr Walesa wants to believe that a solution is possible: "It cannot continue this way; it is impossible to adhere to dictatorship alone." But is not dictatorship the very foundation of this regime? Mr Walesa declined to be led by this question: "The government has signed a convention (the ILO convention, among others -- LE MONDE editor's note), which it will have to observe, and it is in its interests to do so anyway."

This is the only way of persuading people to work, to get moving again a country "which is stagnating, regressing even, while the rest of the world is advancing rapidly." Pluralism, that is, the opportunity for organizations independent of the government and thus enjoying people's trust to exist, "is not necessarily dangerous if there is an understanding on its area of application."

This seems to return to the idea held by the principal Solidarity current: confinement to the trade union, cultural, and social fields, leaving central political power to the party. "It is the only way to prevent the situation from deteriorating and ultimately to prevent a disaster."

Arrests Solve Nothing

What does he think of the latest remarks by Zbigniew Bulak, the clandestine leader who says he is sure that his generation will see the end of communism: "He expresses himself badly; he is rather young. We must adopt a practical change of course, not brandish slogans." He followed these remarks by a characteristic non sequitur: "Actually, there is more communism and equality in some capitalist countries than in the communist countries...."

How does he see his own role? Does he have enough time and opportunity, under the conditions of surveillance under which he lives, and taking account of his work in the shipyards, to take part in organizational work, or must he restrict himself generally to statements via the foreign press? "Many of my friends," he said, "believe that it is enough for me to exist, for me to act as a bonding agent, to prevent everything from disintegrating in all directions, and for them to shoulder the work themselves. But actually I do work specifically, as well -- a great deal, too -- but for obvious reasons I cannot talk about it."

Nevertheless he acknowledged that at present the dividing lines between legal and illegal actions are tending to disappear and that, for instance, he now sometimes announces some of Solidarity's clandestine committee communiques himself.

[Krause] What was the impact in Gdansk of the recent arrest of Bogdan Lis, a leader of the clandestine regional organization?

[Walesa] It was a very great loss. Lis is a very valuable man. But at the same time that arrest had an extraordinary impact. Since he was no longer there, many people said that he should be replaced. Several hundred people worked hard (this was the time of the boycott of the elections), and I noticed that there were several new lines emerging. That arrest was not entirely a successful operation for the government. Arrests will never resolve anything.

LEADERS GREET MPR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU170807 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, MPRP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Mongolian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Great People's Hural, and to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, in Ulaanbaatar:

To mark the 63rd anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, we send to you, dear comrades, to the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, and the entire Mongolian people, fraternal greetings and warm wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and Council of State of the PPR.

The victory of the people's revolution presented the Mongolian people with a historic opportunity to overcome the centuries-old backwardness, establish an independent statehood, and undertake progressive socioeconomic transformations. Your nation's experiences to date in building a socialist Mongolia are the result of the victory that occurred 63 years ago.

We are convinced that thanks to dedicated work, the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP, will consolidate and multiply the achievements of their country's socialist construction, and also consolidate Mongolia's position in the international forum.

We note with satisfaction that favorable bilateral relations and mutually advantageous cooperation are developing between our countries on the basis of the ideological unity between the PZPR and MPRP. This year has given additional examples of this.

In a year of important jubilees -- the 60th anniversary of the Third MPRP Congress, the anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR, and the 45th anniversary of the historic victory of Halhin Gol -- we wish you, esteemed comrades, and through you the entire fraternal Mongolian people, new achievements in the performance of the party's ambitious tasks in the country's socialist construction, as well as success for Mongolia.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council

BRIEFS

COAL EXTRACTION AHEAD OF PLAN -- During first 6 months of this year the miners extracted 96.1 million metric tons of hard coal, surpassing the plan by 855,000 metric tons. The mining industry should deliver 192 million metric tons of hard coal for the economy during the whole year. It is anticipated that 42 million metric tons will be exported. Implementations of this year's tasks have been discussed today at a working meeting of the sociopolitical management of the collieries and mining enterprises, which was held at the social club of the Wujek Colliery. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 84 LD]

RUDE PRAVO, TRYBUNA LUDU COOPERATION -- An agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and PZPR Central Committee dailies, RUDE PRAVO and TRYBUNA LUDU, was signed in Warsaw on 20 June by the chief editors of the two "fraternal dailies," Zdenek Horeni and Wieslaw Bek. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 84 p 7 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC CHIEF OF STAFF 17 JULY

AU171938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/7/1984 -- On July 17 at the Neptun Resort, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CC, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at head of a delegation.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and best wishes on behalf of Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the CCP, Zhao Ziyang, premier, and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China. At the same time he expressed deep satisfaction at being received by Nicolae Ceausescu, at visiting Romania and getting in touch with the Romanian people's achievements in building the socialist society under the leadership of the RCP and its general secretary. Thanking for the salute amid the feelings expressed, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that the leaders of People's China be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides were pleased to lay stress on the fact that the relations of tight friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples have been continuously amplifying and deepening in recent years through implementation of the understandings reached during the Bucharest and Beijing summits. At the same time they pointed out the joint wish to expand and strengthen more and more these relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other planes, to the advantage of both peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and international cooperation. The sides also highlighted the friendly relations between the Armies of the two countries, ties that fall in the general context of the good Romanian-Chinese relations.

The exchange of views on the world developments singled out the need for firmest work to be done in view of diminishing the international tension, for resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for the national independence, for halting the arms race and passing on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for solving all interstate differences peacefully, by way of negotiations, for setting in a climate of peace, security, confidence and cooperation in the world.

DASCALESCU HOSTS GUINEAN PREMIER DURING VISIT

Official Dinner 10 July

AU102155 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/7/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner on Tuesday, July 10, in honour of Colonel Diarra Traore, prime minister of the Republic of Guinea.

The dinner was attended by Marin Enache and Ioan Totu, deputy prime ministers, Stefan Andrei, Ion Lazarescu, Petre Preoteasa, Ioan Florea, ministers, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, and other officials. Participating were the officials accompanying the Guinean prime minister on his official visit to Romania.

In the toasts they proposed during the dinner, Constantin Dascalescu and Colonel Diarra Traore pointed to the two governments' joint wish to further develop relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to mutual interest, in the interests of peace, progress, independent development and understanding throughout the world.

The two heads of government toasted to the good health of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the president of the Republic of Guinea, Colonel Lansana Conte, to the development of ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Communique Released

AU161740 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 84 p 5

["Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Colonel Diarra Traore, prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Guinea, paid an official visit to our country at the head of a delegation consisting of Foreign Minister Captain Facine Toure, Information Minister Captain Mohamed Traore, and other officials.

During his visit, the prime minister of the Republic of Guinea was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On this occasion an exchange of messages of friendship took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Colonel Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Col Diarra Traore, prime minister of the Guinean Government, held official talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and respect. During the talks, the sides discussed possibilities for further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guinea.

The prime ministers expressed their satisfaction with the positive evolution of the cooperation between the two countries and peoples, and pointed out the important role of implementing the existing agreements with a view to developing this cooperation.

The two sides paid particular attention to developing commercial exchanges and expanding the economic cooperation between Romania and Guinea. The sides established measures to be taken in this respect by the competent bodies of their countries. They agreed to work out long-term programs and agreements that can ensure continuous dynamics for Romanian-Guinean trade and cooperation.

For this purpose, the two sides agreed to exchange economic delegations and delegations of experts to identify new actions of cooperation and to establish the ways and means of carrying them out.

The major results of the talks were features in a memorandum concerning the development of economic and technical cooperation and increases in the volume of commercial exchanges, signed at the end of the visit by the prime minister of the Romanian Government and the prime minister of the Guinean Government.

During the visit the two prime ministers exchanged views on international issues of common interest.

The sides expressed Romania's and Guinea's concern for the aggravation of the world political climate. They stressed that in these conditions the nations must cooperate more closely and act for stopping the deterioration of the international situation and for resuming the policy of detente, peace, security, and cooperation based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of all countries and for the principles of equality of rights and mutual advantage, and on nonrecourse to force or the threat of force.

The two sides believe that the central current problem is halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and ensuring peace throughout the world. The sides noted the particular importance of ensuring security and developing cooperation in Europe, of bringing about disarmament on the European Continent, and of freeing it from nuclear arms.

Referring to the danger posed by the conflicts and crises in various parts of the world for nations' peace, progress, and development, the two sides stressed the need to peacefully solve, through negotiations, all interstate conflicts without any foreign interference. In this context, the sides highlighted the importance of increasing efforts to politically solve the conflicts in the Middle East, Southeast and Southwest Asia, Africa, and Central America.

During the talks, the sides emphasized the need to increase efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, and the need to take measures to limit the effects of the world economic crisis on the developing countries, and to reduce their foreign debts, and to eliminate the policy of high interest rates which seriously affects the economy of these countries.

Pointing out the increasing assertion of peoples' struggle for a free and independent development, the sides reasserted their countries' support for the just cause of the Namibian people, and called for granting immediate independence to Namibia in accordance with Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council. They condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination of the South African Government and its aggressive actions against neighboring countries.

The two sides expressed the view that a just and lasting solution to mankind's complex problems requires the active and equal participation of all the countries, regardless of their size and social system. They believe that it is necessary to increase the role of small- and medium-sized countries in the international arena because they are directly interested in promoting a policy of peace, cooperation, and international understanding.

The two prime ministers emphasized that on most of the current international problems Romania and Guinea hold converging positions, and called for closer cooperation between the two countries in the international arena, within the United Nations and other bodies and within the "Group of 77", with a view to increasing their contribution to a constructive solution of the current problems.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government and the prime minister of the Guinean Government expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks held, and noted that these results will make a significant contribution to further developing the relations between Romania and Guinea in every field of activity.

The prime minister of Guinea expressed his thanks for the warm and friendly welcome extended to him during his visit to Romania. He invited the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to the Republic of Guinea. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; a date will be established through diplomatic channels.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO FRENCH COUNTERPARTS

Ceausescu to Mitterrand

AU170830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] To his excellency, Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France, Elysee Palace, Paris:

On the national day of the Republic of France, I take pleasure in conveying warm greetings and wishes for health to you personally and wishes for happiness and prosperity to the French people.

I express my belief that the traditional Romanian-French relations of friendship and cooperation will further develop in the interests of the two peoples, of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dascalescu to Mauroy

AU171012 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of France, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a cable to the prime minister of France, Pierre Mauroy, in which he conveys sincere greetings and best wishes. At the same time he expresses his belief that traditional Romanian-French relations will further develop in the interests of the two countries and peoples and of the cause of peace throughout the world.

DASCALESCU CABLES BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU170831 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his birthday, in which the prime minister conveys sincere greetings and best wishes for health and new successes. The cable expressed the belief that, in the spirit of the agreements concluded at the highest level, the two governments will act for developing the relations of traditional friendship and coperation between our countries, for the well-being of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, and in the interests of socialism and peace.

PREMIER RECEIVES CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU131150 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, today received Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and chairman for Cuba of the joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The guest asked that warm greetings be conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu secretary general of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers. Expressing thanks for the wishes, the Romanian prime minister asked that cordial greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting the sides recalled the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, and expressed their wish to take actions for further developing Romanian-Cuban relations in the spirit of decisions and understandings reached at the highest level. In this context the sides highlighted the broad opportunities for deepening the bilateral ties in many areas, in the interest and for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, understanding, and international cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister of the government, chairman for Romania of the commission, Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state and first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Gheorghe Dumitrache, our country's ambassador in Havana. Also attending were Ernesto Melendez Bachs, vice president of the State Council for Economic Cooperation, vice chairman for Cuba in the commission, and Juan Cardena, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba in Bucharest.

Protocol Signed

AU131935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/7/1984 -- The proceedings of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration concluded in Bucharest on July 13.

In the spirit of the guidelines set and understandings reached at top level, the two delegations thoroughly analysed the stage of bilateral economic relations and the way in which the resolutions adopted at the previous session were fulfilled. Emphasis was placed on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Cuba, on the positive results scored in the expansion and diversification of bilateral many-sided cooperation.

At the end of the proceedings the co-chairmen of the commission, Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, signed the protocol of the session which includes measures and actions conducive to the further promotion of economic and technical-scientific collaboration in various areas of joint interest, especially in machine building, chemistry and the food industry, agriculture and other branches, to the continuous growth of trade.

An agreement was also signed between the Governments of Romania and Cuba in the field of sea transport.

DRAGOSAVAC SPEECH TO MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE

LD091731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The general debate at the Conference of Progressive Parties and Movements of the Mediterranean, being held at the Sava Center in Belgrade, was resumed with speeches about the situation and the ways to expand cooperation in the Mediterranean area. Taking part in the general debate in his capacity as representative of the LCY, Dusan Dragosavac said:

"We, as your hosts, are encouraged by the fact that we have gathered at this time of crisis in order to raise our voice against the exacerbation of the situation and confrontations taking place in the world which are threatening the countries and peoples of this region -- which links three continents -- and in order to be active participants in building relations in the Mediterranean that will represent a contribution to the implementation of our common goal, for the sake of stable and lasting peace, security and comprehensive cooperation in this part of the world. Our resolve to build relations of good-neighborliness and to seek solutions to the problems of the Mediterranean represents encouragement and hope for all people in our area."

Recalling that the situation in the world and in particular in our region has worsened since the Algiers conference, he added that this grave situation is felt particularly by the peoples of Lebanon, Cyprus, but above all by the Palestinians, to whom we express on this occasion too our full solidarity and support.

Dragosavac stressed that the LCY and nonaligned Yugoslavia believe that the causes of today's dangerous world situation lie -- in addition to a series of social and class contradictions -- in intensified global bloc confrontation, in the increasing struggle for spheres of influence and interests, in the growing arms race, in the strengthening of the military and military-industrial factor in international relations, and particularly in the growing gap between the developed and developing countries.

"We in nonaligned Socialist Yugoslavia proceed from the fact that stable peace can only be ensured by overcoming the policy of bloc division and confrontation. It is possible to achieve this by actually ensuring the equality of all peoples, nations, movements, parties, and countries. We see the historical alternative to the policy of bloc antagonism, aggression, hegemony, vassalage, and so forth, equitable, democratic, constructive cooperation by all countries and peoples. This is the basic essence of the nonaligned policy of Socialist Yugoslavia and of the LCY in relations among progressive movements and parties," Dragosavac stressed.

Reminding those present of the dangers from the growing application of force and manifestations of imperialism and hegemonism, the LCY representative went on: "The absence of dialogue and lack of genuine negotiations in which a way out of the very difficult present situation would be sought step by step represent a particularly negative feature of current international relations.

"Therefore we believe this conference should primarily advocate that all countries and all progressive forces -- and in particular, responsibility lies with the great powers and their negotiations, but not at the expense of others -- invest efforts toward carrying out their international obligations regarding peace and security, and apply themselves to building universal detente that will embrace all spheres of international relations and all areas of the world.

"We stress this in particular, because of our conviction that progressive parties, movements, as well as the progressive public could and should make an even greater contribution to developing a general sense of responsibility for mankind's destiny. The time of these great challenges calls for far-sightedness on the part of everyone as well as great involvement and responsibility."

He went on to point out that the absence of readiness for dialogue and negotiations is also very evident in the response to the idea of initiating an international conference on the Middle East and above all resolving the Palestinian question.

We proceed from the fact, Dragosavac continued, that "decisionmaking concerning the Mediterranean should be returned to the countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, without interference by extra-Mediterranean factors and along with the withdrawal of foreign military bases and forces from this region."

Expressing his conviction that immense possibilities exist for equitable and comprehensive cooperation in the Mediterranean area, he stressed that it is necessary for the Mediterranean "to truly belong to independent Mediterranean countries, for this not to be an area of bloc rivalry and confrontation, and for every Mediterranean country to pursue a policy that will prevent war, conflicts, and the use of force by anybody whosoever.

"We are aware," Dragosavac added, "that a long and difficult struggle is necessary to achieve this goal, but we are also convinced that this goal can be implemented and that it represents the only alternative. The peoples of all the Mediterranean countries are vitally interested in this goal."

Pointing to the primary manifestations of the worsening of the situation in the Mediterranean, from which the Iraqi-Iranian war cannot be excluded, Dragosavac went on: "We believe, therefore, that this is the time for new energetic activities. All the progressive democratic forces of the Mediterranean countries should resolutely raise their voice and undertake definite actions aimed at finding just and lasting solutions for the problems in this part of the world by peaceful means, in line with the principles of the UN Charter, aimed at specific measures in the sphere of disarmament, at expanding trust and security in the Mediterranean, at promoting our mutual Mediterranean cooperation.

"We live in an era when world problems can no longer be settled by war, since the only alternative to peaceful coexistence is nuclear catastrophe. Great historical responsibility therefore lies on everyone who might play with the future of peace for his own narrow and selfish interests and privileges, at the expense of the freedom and independence of other peoples. We are convinced that there is not a single international problem which could not be resolved by peaceful negotiations and agreement-reaching, provided that this be done on the basis of the United Nations principles and other generally accepted norms of the international community."

Ending his speech, Dragosavac again stressed "the great concern about the state of peace in the Mediterranean and the whole world, but also the conviction that possibilities exist to preserve peace and to achieve it where it does not yet prevail. It is therefore necessary that all of us act resolutely in this direction. Such resolute activity is expected first and foremost from our parties and movements. Precisely at this point in time, in this grave critical international situation, we believe that the time has come to strengthen actions aimed at progressive changes in international economic and political relations. The struggle for peace, independence and equality of peoples today represents the most progressive aspect of involvement both of political organizations as well as of every man," said LCY representative Dusan Dragosavac.

GREEKS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST SFRY MACEDONIANS

AU171744 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14/15 Jul 84 p 7

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- In Yugoslavia there are first-, second-, and third-class citizens! If you did not know this, ask the Greek diplomatic-consular missions in the SFRY. The answer reads: If you are a Slovene, Serb, Muslim, Croat, Montenegrin, or a member one of our nationalities enjoying equal rights you will immediately see that there is no problem between you and neighboring Greece. You can even get your visa delivered by mail! Sometimes they will even mention "traditional friendship."

However, if you are a Macedonian it is not sufficient that you have an SFRY passport. You must prove that you are not a "Greek!" And not only that. You must personally, with your presence in the consulate, prove with identity cards, birth certificates, marriage certificates, death certificates, and with some other papers that neither your parents, grandparents nor your spouse and his or her parents and grandparents were born in Aegean Macedonia.

Thus, the Macedonians have become by the (ill) will of the Greek Consultate General in Skopje (or also the government in Athens?) second-class citizens. The third-class citizens are those "unlucky persons" who, by fate, were in that part of Macedonia that was allocated to Greece after the last Balkan division, some time after the Balkan wars and World War I. These people, their descendants and relatives, simply cannot travel to Greece.

Discrimination

It means that what is involved is an unacceptable discrimination against citizens of a sovereign country -- the SFRY. The constitutional system of a neighboring country -- which Athens constantly claims is a friendly country, while in daily practice and substance it interferes in our internal affairs -- is being openly negated.

This discriminatory behavior is a step to (announcing) territorial pretensions. How else can one interpret the resistance to mentioning the SR of Macedonia in joint documents or to the Greek public. Or, how to interpret the negation of the Macedonian language, even by law, as a language that is "largely unknown internationally"! This is supposed to have been (the excuse) intended for domestic use for withdrawing Greek students from Macedonian universities.

These moves of the current Greek Socialist government are, regretfully, a historic continuity of the (consistent in an inconsistency) negation of not only a part of the Macedonian people who, as a national minority, live in the Republic of Greece, but also of the Macedonian nation. It is not just up to the assessment and will of the Athens government to recognize these rights. The state treaties with which the modern Greek state obtained its international legitimacy also bound Greece to this. These treaties were not revised but, on the contrary, reaffirmed by the UN Charter, the Declaration on Human Rights, and the Helsinki Final Act.

DJURANOVIC HONORS DEPARTING ALGERIAN ENVOY

LD171543 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, presented the Order of Yugoslav Banner With Sash to Abderrahmane Ben Sid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Popular Republic of Algeria to the SFRY.

Subsequently, President Djuranovic had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Ben Sid, who will be leaving our country shortly.

SREBRIC, GDR'S SCHUERER SIGN COOPERATION PACT

LD171952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- Trade between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic should in the next five-year period rise from 25 to 30 percent.

The above is envisaged under an aide-memoire on the main courses of the future long-term economoc cooperation between the two countries, signed here today, Tuesday, by Vice-President of the Yugoslav Executive Council Borisav Srebric and Deputy Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the German Democratic Republic Gerhard Schuerer.

The two countries' agreement envisages for the development of long-term cooperation in the metal processing industry, ferrous metallurgy, chemical and light industries and agriculture. Schuerer has during his visit to Yugoslavia been received by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

The final protocol on commodity exchange until 1990 will be signed by mid next year. This year's commodity exchange is expected to reach the value of one billion dollars.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY REVIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD171623 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Summary] Skopje, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- The delegates of all three chambers of the Macedonian Assembly today held their last sessions before the summer recess to discuss implementation of the socioeconomic development of the republic this year and its possible development next year.

Industrial production during the first 6 months of this year was up 9.3 percent compared to the same period last year and it is expected to be higher than originally planned by the end of the year. Exports were up 10 percent, and up 17 percent in the convertible currency areas which considerably increased the degree to which republican imports are convered by exports.

"The representatives of the Macedonian Executive Council informed the delegates that the commitments towards foreign countries had been met and that appropriate external liquidity was being maintained with great efforts." In the assessment of the republican executive council the general and joint expenditure trends have been relatively slowed down, the share of investments in the social product has been reduced, and the number of employees increased. However, despite all the efforts and measures, 1985 will be a very difficult year for the Macedonian economy.

"The socioeconomic development of the republic in 1985, it was noted during the assembly debate today, will be accompanied by a high level of commitments toward foreign countries ($270 million foreign credits have to be paid off and this represents about 10 percent of the total social product), losses, foreign currency deficits, a difficult financial situation, and high prices."

It is hoped that the social product next year will register a 3.5 percent increase, industrial production an increase of about 4 percent, and agricultural production an increase of about 5 percent.

KOSOVO SILVER THEFT FINANCED IRREDENTISTS

AU171921 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Following the discovery of a theft of silver from the Trepca mine [part of the Trepca Metallurgical and Chemical Combine], which had been going on undisturbed for years, it is becoming clearer from where the counterrevolutionary elements in Kosovo obtained funds for their criminal activity. Our Pristina correspondent Milisav Milic speaks about some problems that unavoidably rise in this connection:

It is still necessary to establish how much silver, gold, and other Trepca wealth had been taken away. However, today it is already certain that the announced figure is not final, but that what is involved is not only an economic crime for one's personal enrichment, but rather a counterrevolutionary undermining of the economic power of the province and the country and a realization of irredentist goals. Now it has become much clearer from which sources the counterrevolutionary activities in Kosovo that erupted in 1981 -- when the irredentists put forward the slogan "Trepca is working, while Belgrade is being built" -- were financed. Thus, the irredentists wanted to camouflage their duty work to some extent, particularly in Trepca.

The theft in Trepca is of such proportions that it represents a real scandal with serious economic and political consequences. This unscrupulous hostile act is burdening even more the political situation in the province and wider afield, a situation that has been on a good road to being completely stabilized. Along with these facts, several questions unavoidably arise. How was it possible that the theft was going on for years, yet the perpetrators were not caught? The list of 51 arrested people include Kosovo goldsmiths, as well as certain leaders of the Trepca refinery, its lawyers and engineers. Is this not an indication that in our country confidence is frequently shown in the wrong place? The system of social self-protection has completely failed in Trepca. The workers concerned with Trepca's safety have failed. The property of the Trepca mine is assessed at tens of billions of dinars. The human factor has failed.

In 1981 the Trepca workers prevented the demonstrators from being active in their collective, but now enormous damage has been done to the collective with the theft of silver, a theft that was carried out from counterrevolutionary positions and without any obstruction. The prosecution organs have also failed. For, if somebody has a modest personal income, yet overnight such a person builds a luxurious house, frequently buys new luxury cars, and travels abroad, is this not a sufficient signal for the prosecution organs?

If somebody deserves praise today, then this is the new state security service that is increasingly more successful in preventing counterrevolutionary activities. However, the public is justifiably awaiting an expansion of the circle of responsibility for the large silver theft from the Trepca collective, a theft that is without precedent in the postwar period.

FIRST REPORTS FORECAST RECORD GRAIN HARVESTS

LD171412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- First reports from the Yugoslav wheat harvest, state that in almost all parts of the country the yield is over 45 metric centimetres [as received; presumably "metric centners" intended] per hectare and that the harvest this year will be one of the most successful ever.

In Vojvodina, the largest grain-producing area in Yugoslavia, the yield is over 65 metric centimeters per hectare. The harvest is also underway in hill and mountain regions where experts assess that the average yield will reach 40 metric centimetres per hectare. Between 50 and 60 metric centimetres per hectare will be reaped in Slovonia and Baranja, the wheat-producing areas of Croatia. Record yields are also forecast for Macedonia and Kosovo.

One of the agricultural industrial combines in Vojvodina, whose average yield over the last five years has been 60 metric centimetres per hectare, has recorded a record 71 metric centimetres per hectare. 89 metric centimetres have been reaped on one of its 112 hectare sections, the largest wheat yield in Yugoslavia to date.

An excellent start to the harvest which is to be completed throughout Yugoslavia next August, confirm Yugoslav agricultural experts estimates that this year silos in the country will be filled by more than five million tonnnes of wheat which was this year sown on some 1.4 million hectares.

An accord has also already been reached on wheat purchase prices. In view of the fact that the agreed-on prices are satisfactory to wheat producers, expectations are that all wheat surplus on the market will be bought.

This year's wheat yield surpasses the annual 3.3 million tonnes need for wheat of the country's 22 million population, so that it will not be necessary to import wheat this year.

Agricultural experts and producers estimate that corn yields this year will also be record. Expectations are that 12 million tonnes of corn will be harvested, while average yields of this culture over the last few years [word indistinct] between 10 and 11 million tonnes. Should these expectations be fulfilled, there will be some 900 thousand tonnes of corn more in Yugoslav silos more than in the [word indistinct] 1982.

BRIEFS

DIZDAREVIC ELECTED TO LCY CC -- Sarajevo 16 July (TANJUG) -- The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee today elected Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, as member of the LCY Central Committee from the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 16 Jul 84 LD]

MILITARY HARDWARE EXHIBITION IN CAIRO -- Cairo, July 16 (TANJUG) -- The first exhibition of Yugoslav-made military equipment, corps supply and other material was opened today, Monday, in a military barracks in Cairo. The opening was attended by a number of Egyptian generals and high rank officials. Opening the exhibition, Yugoslav General Nenad Ognjanovic said that the exhibition represents an "introduction into longer-term commercial operations." Representatives of the Egyptian military direction for Army supplies highly assessed Yugoslav-made products exhibited in Cairo. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 16 Jul 84 LD]